

FUNDS FOR THE WAR

SENATOR TURPIE SAYS THEY CAN BE RAISED WITHOUT BONDS.

MAKES A NOTABLE SPEECH

FOUR MEANS BY WHICH MR. TURPIE WOULD RAISE MONEY.

Tax on Corporations, Inheritance Tax, Coinage of Silver Seigniorage and Issue of Greenbacks—Proposed Penalties Modified.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The feature of today's session of the senate was the speech of Mr. Turpie, Democrat, of Indiana, upon the war revenue measure. He strongly contended that a bond issue was unnecessary; that all the funds required for the prosecution of the war could be raised through the proposed inheritance tax, by the tax on corporations, by the coinage of the silver seigniorage and by the issue of legal tender notes. These four means of obtaining money would yield to the government during the next year, he maintained, fully \$200,000,000, an amount in excess of the estimated sum necessary for the conduct of the war. The speech was characterized by beautiful in diction, and close and forceful in reasoning. Senators on both sides of the chamber gave it undivided attention.

Considerable progress was made in the reading of the bill, which included, naturally, the consideration of the amendments proposed by the committee. Through the influence of Mr. Gorman, Democrat, of Maryland, the imprisonment penalty was stricken out of the sections relating to violations of the stamp law. After an extended debate, part of which occurred in secret legislative session, the conference report on the bill suspending certain parts of the existing law relating to the purchase of supplies by the war department was adopted. The bill permitting officers of the regular army to accept staff appointments in the volunteer army without losing their rank or place in the regular service was passed by a large vote.

Mr. Turpie in addressing the senate, said that the deficiencies were deficiencies only in method. There was no difference as to the purpose of supplying all the means and men to the government to carry on the war. It is very easy, he continued, to say that the country is at war and that the congress must supply the money for its conduct; but this is not the language of statesmanship.

Mr. Turpie said that the pending bill carried a provision for a basketful of certificates of indebtedness in order to meet the deficiencies caused by the Dingley law. The Democrats had been sharply criticized because of the monthly deficit of the so-called Wilson law, but the Dingley law was showing singular deficits without criticism. Now, Mr. Turpie said, it was proposed, in the pending war measure, to take care of all the Dingley law deficits with the certificates of indebtedness.

After referring to the work of the finance committee upon the present bill, Mr. Turpie said that the secretary of war had estimated that it would require \$20,000,000 to prosecute the war during the next year. He thought that, inasmuch as the conquest of Cuba was not a new war effort, that it had been accomplished once before by Great Britain, this country furnishing the base of supplies, much of the money and many of the men, the government ought to be well informed as to the plans and cost of the accomplishment.

With these points well in hand, the question presented to congress was how the necessary money should be raised. The committee was agreed that \$100,000,000 should be raised by taxation and the remaining sum, from \$10,000,000 to \$150,000,000, by other means.

Mr. Turpie thought the tax on succession was one of the best features of the bill. He said it was a tax on accumulation, while the tax on beer and tobacco was a tax on consumption. He hoped the inheritance tax would be retained in the bill, so that accumulation as well as consumption should bear its burden of the war.

Mr. Turpie strongly urged the proposed tax on corporations. He estimated the tax would yield \$100,000,000, and that the inheritance provision would produce \$50,000,000 more. This would supply half the amount necessary to be raised. The remaining \$100,000,000 necessary could be raised by the coinage of silver seigniorage and the issue of legal tender notes.

The majority of the finance committee, he said, had deemed it wise to propose the coinage of the seigniorage in deference to the wishes of the 15,000,000 who, in the national campaign, had made evident their desire for such coinage.

The section of the bill providing for the issue of greenbacks was proposed by the majority of the committee as a substitute for the bond section of the bill as it came from the house. For the present, Mr. Turpie said, the Democratic policy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver had been relegated to the hustings and to the arbitrament of the ballot.

He argued at length in favor of the issue

of greenbacks, legal tender notes, declaring that the present issue was almost an ideal one for the raising of money for such an emergency as now confronted this government.

"It is," said he, "the most patriotic and least expensive scheme of securing money in a time like this known to man."

The natural sequence of the issue of bonds, he believed, was a tax on consumption, for, under the system of taxing consumption, every person who eats, drinks and seethes has to pay the taxes, with no reference to his ability to pay.

Mr. Turpie referred at some length to the remarkable experience of France, whose people themselves had carried the enormous loan to the government, made necessary by the Franco-German war. The example of France, he thought, ought to be followed by this country.

Referring to the proposed issue of bonds, Mr. Turpie said that its promoters had put it as a rider on this bill in order to place congress in a position. No man could expect him in desire to bring the war to an honorable and auspicious conclusion, but he deprecated the administration's resort to a bond issue, "at a time, too, when its policy remains yet in the mystery of abeyance."

Mr. Gorman suggested that the penalty for failure to affix the stamp to any drug or medicine, perfume, etc., was too severe. The bill, as it passed the house, provided a penalty of \$100, but the senate committee had changed this so as to make the offense a misdemeanor punishable by fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not exceeding six months. Mr. Gorman urged the restoration of the house provision.

The provision was amended by striking out the maximum fine, leaving it to the discretion of the courts to make it less than \$100. The provision was also changed so as to provide that the offense should be made to appear to have been intentional.

Mr. Gorman then moved to strike out the clause providing for imprisonment. Mr. Gorman said the penalty was too severe, and would result in dragging people to courts and enriching the court officials at the expense of the people generally.

Messrs. Gray, Mills and Cullom also supported the motion and Messrs. Aldrich, Jones, of Arkansas; Chilton, of Ohio, and Cockrell opposed it. The amendment was rejected, 25 to 27.

Mr. Gorman asked the senate to return to section 5 of the bill providing that any person guilty of evading the requirement to place a revenue stamp upon any legal document or taxed paper of any kind, should be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. He moved that the fine be fixed at \$100 instead of \$500. The motion was agreed to, 20 to 16.

On Mr. Gorman's motion the imprisonment clauses were stricken out of sections 8 and 9 providing for the use of revenue stamps. The senate refused to strike out the imprisonment feature of section 11, which provides for the affixing of stamps to stock transferred.

In section 15 of the bill the stamp taxes provided for were made effective on the first day of June. This was amended so as to read the "fifteenth day of June."

The bill was then laid aside for the day, and at 5 o'clock the senate went into executive session, and at 5:15 p. m. adjourned.

FIGHT AT SAN JUAN

DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT BY SAMPSON'S FLEET.

WAS A SORE DISAPPOINTMENT

AMERICANS EXPECTED TO ENGAGE THE SPANISH FLEET.

Had Been Informed That the Cape Verde Squadron Was in the Harbor—Spanish Arm Was Laid—Two Americans Killed.

KEY WEST, FLA., May 18.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.) The Dauntless, dispatch boat of the Associated Press, arrived here this morning and brought the first detailed account of the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico by a portion of the fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sampson, on May 12 last.

The American warships sustained only trivial injury, and lost but one man killed. After the engagement the north end of Moro castle was in ruins, the Cabras island fort was silenced and the San Carlos battery damaged. No shots were aimed at the city, and it is not known whether any damage was done there. Spaniards at St. Thomas claim that a schoolhouse was struck, and that the master and his pupils were killed, but this is not thought likely, as the bombardment took place in the morning, and the school children probably were not in the building at the time.

The plans of the fortifications furnished to the fleet were very misleading. It was known that the Spanish forts had recently been strengthened with new guns; but other facts developed which showed miscalculations by those who drew the plans. Refugees in St. Thomas told the correspondents who touched there after the engagement that the Spaniards thought the forts at San Juan were stronger than those of Havana.

The United States fleet left Key West on May 3 to "intercept and destroy" the Spanish fleet which had left the Cape Verde islands. This was the only information the United States navy department and Admiral Sampson had on the subject.

Our warships proceeded slowly eastward, and on May 8 were off Cape Haytien, Republic of Hayti. Attempts were made there to obtain information regarding the whereabouts of the Spaniards, but no definite knowledge was obtained. Early in the morning of May 12, Rear Admiral Sampson's ships approached San Juan, the American consul at Cape Haytien having informed the admiral that he had heard a report that thirteen Spanish ships had been seen heading for Porto Rico.

The city of San Juan is situated in a long narrow pocket. A tongue of high land separates it from the ocean. The entrance of the harbor is easily defended, and the same can be said of the headlands of lofty Cabras island, which lies in the throat of the passage. These headlands have been fortified by the Spaniards, but they did not prove in any way dangerous to our warships. The town of San Juan is on one side of the bay, and in the rear of the town rise high hills. To reach the city ships must pass the Moro castle fortifications and the battery of San Carlos, situated on a promontory at the east entrance of the harbor. Besides, they must pass the Canuelo battery, on Cabras island.

The attack on the forts was so planned that our warships could be in a position to meet the Spanish vessels should they emerge from the harbor. The following is the official plan of action issued to the American fleet.

"The squadron will pass near Salinas point, and then steer about east, to pass just outside the reefs of Cabras island. The column is to be formed as follows: The Iowa, flagship; Indiana, New York, Amphitrite and Terror. The Detroit is to go ahead of the Iowa, distant 1,000 yards; the Wampatuck to keep on the Iowa's starboard bow, distant 500 yards; the Detroit and Wampatuck to sound constantly after land is close, and to immediately signal if ten fathoms or less is obtained, showing at night a red light over the stern and at day-time a red flag aft.

"The Montgomery is to remain in the rear of the column, stopping outside of the fire from Moro and on the lookout for torpedo boats and destroyers. If Fort Canuelo fires, she is to be silenced. The Porter will take station under cover of the Iowa on the port side; the Niagara to remain westward off Salinas point.

"While approaching, a sharp lookout is to be kept on the coast between Salinas point and Cabras island for torpedo boats and destroyers. When near the coast, the Detroit will cross the mouth of the harbor and half mile to one mile to the westward, screened from the fire of Moro's western battery. If the old guns on the north side of Moro fire, she is to silence them. These two cruisers are to keep on the lookout especially for Spanish torpedo boat destroyers coming out of the harbor.

"The Porter, when the action begins, will cross the harbor mouth behind the Iowa and close under the cliff, to the eastward of the Detroit, and torpedo any Spanish cruiser trying to get out of the harbor, but she is not to attack destroyers.

"The Wampatuck will tow one of her boats, with its mast shipped, flying a red flag, and having a boat's anchor on board the tug so arranged that she can stop the boat and anchor at the same time. She is to anchor the boat in about ten fathoms, with Fort Canuelo and the western end of Cabras island in range.

"There will be two objects for attack, the batteries on the Moro castle and the men-of-war. If it is clear that Spanish vessels are lying in port, fire is to be opened upon them as soon as they are discernible over the horizon. The motions of the flagship will be followed in this regard. If it should become evident that neutral men-of-war are in the line of a fire of true force probably be sent in before the vessels are opened. The Porter is to hold herself in readiness for this service.

"Care must be taken to avoid striking the hospitals on Cabras island. If it becomes necessary to silence the Moro batteries, a portion of the fire will be directed with this object. But the principle object is to destroy the ships.

"After passing the mouth of the harbor, the Iowa will turn a little to starboard, toward the town, and will turn out with a starboard helm and again pass to port and after passing Cabras island to the westward, she will turn again with a starboard

helm and pass as at first. Should this plan be changed and it be decided to hold the forts from the entrance, the signal 'stop' will be made at the proper time.

"The Indiana, New York and the monitors will follow the motions of the flagship and remain in column.

"From the dispatch boat every shot fired by the Spaniards could be seen. The flash and smoke of the batteries were followed by great splashing hundreds of feet from the Terror. The shells of the Spaniards on exploding would fling columns of water sixty feet high.

The siege was intensely interesting; but it was not so exciting as had been expected. The Spanish aim was so astoundingly bad that absolutely no anxiety was felt for our ships.

In fact, when the Spanish forts fired volleys, which hid them in smoke, followed a few seconds later by the geyser-like spouting and splashing not dangerously near the Terror, derisive cheers went up from the colored crew of the dispatch boat, standing in her bow. The officers and reporters on the dispatch boat viewed the bombardment through marine glasses from the top of the pilot house. The heavy swell somewhat affected the aim of the gunners of the Terror, for some of her shells struck the sea in front of the forts.

Finally, the Terror seemingly grew tired and slowly withdrew, firing as she steamed away. Then the Spaniards became almost frantic with excitement, and blazed away at the monitor until she was long out of range.

After the battle the Associated Press dispatch boat went among the fleet to inspect the damage done. The sailors were calmly cleaning the decks and polishing the guns. On board the Iowa a boat was struck and caught fire, an exhaust pipe was dented, the bridge railing was shattered and three men were slightly wounded. All this was done by a lonely shell which struck the Iowa.

One shell which exploded on the New York killed a man, wounded four others, shattered two searchlights, splintered a cutter, tore three holes in a ventilator and broke a small davit arm. Pieces of this shell were gathered up for souvenirs, but there were not enough pieces to go around. The New York was hit only once.

When the dispatch boat of the Associated Press left the vicinity of San Juan for the island of St. Thomas with the dispatch describing the engagement, the fleet was preparing to bury the dead. In addition to the man killed on board the New York, a gunner's mate on board the monitor Amphitrite died from the effects of the heat.

Of the New York's four wounded men, only two were seriously injured to call for their transfer to the hospital ship Solace, which subsequently joined the fleet. The New York fired 250 shots, it is said, during the bombardment.

The cable operator at San Juan cabled to the operator at St. Thomas early on the morning of the 12th, announcing that a vigorous bombardment of the capital was in progress, adding that he was going to take to the woods. It is considered probable that most of the inhabitants of the place followed his example and fled from the city soon after they were awakened by the Iowa's first broadside.

The only war vessel of a foreign power at San Juan during the bombardment was the small French cruiser Rigault de Genouilly. She had her rigging cut by pieces of shell. After the bombardment the Frenchman left for the island of St. Thomas, where her commander told Captain Converse, of the Montgomery, that the American operations were entirely justifiable. It is understood, however, that the French officers, in conversation with other people, criticized the wisdom of the bombardment.

SPANISH STORY OF THEIR LOSS

Say Eight Men Were Killed and Thirty-four Wounded in the San Juan Attack.

ST. THOMAS, DANISH WEST INDIES, May 18.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Asso-

The Supreme Effort of Our Lives.

Gentlemen of Kansas City: Here we are near the first of June, with April's unsettled weather and showers still with us. On our tables the grandest aggregation of fine Spring Clothing that ever crossed the Mississippi waters. Depression in trade wherever you turn. The war scare and rain combined to destroy business. It's enough to discourage any common mortal. But The Hub never loses courage, and doesn't propose to sit down and see the season wane away without an effort to sell what it has brought here to sell. We'll force it on the people, if we can sell it in no other way. We're in for a great business the next three days, and we feel it in our bones we're going to have it. We've knifed and slashed values throughout the house, till there's no semblance of original prices left. Come and see how The Hub does things once it starts out to do them.

A Fine Mahogany Rocking Chair

FREE.

To-Day, Friday and Saturday.

In order to give us the biggest business we ever did in our lives, we propose to surrender unconditionally every vestige of profit for the next three days. To any one who will come down here into the Wholesale District, but a few steps away from the Stylish Expensive Retail center, to-day, the day after and the day after that (Thursday, Friday and Saturday), we'll give an Elegant Mahogany or Oak Rocker free. Do you hear this?

FREE, ABSOLUTELY FREE.

For, though the condition is that \$5 worth of merchandise or over must be bought to secure this free gift, we give an ironclad guarantee along with every purchase that we save you from 25 to 40 per cent on uptown prices. Have you ever heard of an offer like this before? All we want is to have you come down here and examine our goods and prices.

We have given away 2,000 of these chairs last year, and just as many families who have enjoyed the comfort and pleasure of possessing one know that they are not those "catch Rockers" advertised in newspapers by furniture houses. It's a solid, substantially constructed Rocking Chair

—guaranteed to give good service, and is as good as any \$5.00 chair you can buy in town.

None of these Chairs will be given on Hub's Credit Certificates.

THE HUB

501-503-505 MAIN ST. S.E. CHAS. ST.

A Fine Mahogany or Oak Rocker Free With Every \$5 Purchase or over, To-Day, Friday and Saturday.

Sanford Topping Dead.

He Was Known All Over the West Through the Ottawa Chautauque.

OTTAWA, KAN., May 18.—(Special.) Sanford Topping, known all over Kansas as the secretary of the Ottawa Chautauque assembly, died early this morning at his home here. He had been ill only a few days, having been taken suddenly with pneumonia. Mr. Topping had been one of the promoters of the Chautauque assembly, and it was largely through his efforts that it has attained its present popularity and success. He had been its secretary since 1888 and was its treasurer for several years previous and one of the original board of managers. He was also the editor and manager of the Assembly Herald. Mr. Topping was elected president of the Missouri and Kansas Retail Implement Dealers' Association at the last regular session in Kansas City. While the death of Mr. Topping is a blow to the assembly, the

management will go into the hands of Acting Secretary Judge A. W. Benson, who will carry on the unfinished business. Mrs. J. B. Wood, of Kansas City, is a daughter of Mr. Topping and was at the bedside of her father when he died. The funeral will be held Friday at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Topping visited in Kansas City last week and was in good health at that time. He was well known here among business men and those who attended the Chautauque each year. He had lived in Ottawa for many years and had always been prominently connected with all enterprises that contemplated the public good.

ITALIAN RIOTS SUPPRESSED.

Private Dispatch From Genoa Says the Whole of the Country Is Now Quiet.

NEW YORK, May 18.—In response to a cable dispatch sent to-day by Cetrifera & Co., the New York agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, a message was received by them from Genoa saying that the "riots" (which have been recently prevailing) had been entirely suppressed everywhere.

It was added that "the whole of Italy is now quiet and that no further disturbances are expected."

Driven Off by Cattlemen.

GUTHRIE, O. T., May 18.—(Special.) Complaint has been made to the governor by men who have leased school land in Woodward county that the cattlemen are not allowing them to retain peaceable possession. One man was driven off by a band of cowboys, his fences were burned and he was threatened with death if he returned. A thorough investigation will be conducted and all the parties engaged in the outrage prosecuted.

Wholesale Grocery Sold.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 18.—(Special.) Lettis, Spencer & Co., wholesale grocers of St. Joseph, Mo., have bought the Turner-Fraser flour mill, a large plant, at St. Joseph, which was established here in 1850, and which is one of the biggest houses of the Missouri river.

There's not a single article in our Grand Establishment that has escaped the ruthless carnage. Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, Fine Furnishings for young and old, everything has been subjected to the pruning knife.

We guarantee a saving of from 25 to 40 per cent on uptown prices. We can safely do this, because our expenses aren't half of what they would be were we located in the Swell Retail District uptown.

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